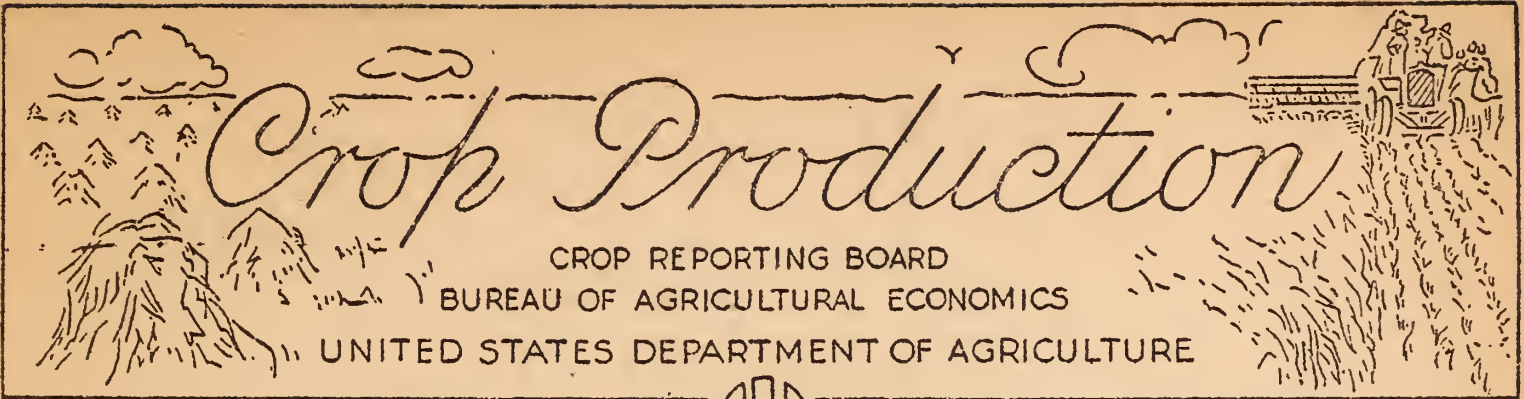


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
St 266

1202



Release: April 10, 1950

BAE

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION:	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1939-48	10.8	15.7	758,821	83	81
1949	11.1	14.5	901,668	89	85
1950	2/ 16.8	2/ 14.4	2/ 763,590	85	80

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1939-48		1949		1950	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
Corn for grain.....	47.1	1,183,632	52.8	1,797,522	52.6	1,634,182
Wheat.....	22.2	216,243	18.7	246,024	17.4	199,169
Oats.....	36.6	451,932	38.8	578,832	36.4	481,216
Barley.....	4/ 27.1	4/ 76,506	35.3	111,408	29.7	70,692
Rye.....	4/ 18.6	4/ 4,624	20.8	5,495	17.6	3,294
Soybeans.....	4/ 18.4	4/ 34,952	23.4	52,279	19.8	44,014

- 1/ Percent of seeded acreage.
- 2/ Indicated April 1, 1950.
- 3/ Percent of previous year's crop.
- 4/ Short-time average.

APR 14 1950

Release:
 April 10, 1950
 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, APRIL 1, 1950
 (Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1947	1948	Indicated
	1938-47			1949
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines.	97,123	114,510	104,020	106,235
Grapefruit.....	50,528	61,630	45,520	37,070
Lemons.....	13,164	12,870	9,930	11,500

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48			1939-48		
	Million pounds			Millions		
February	8,147	8,395	8,671	4,286	4,830	5,217
March	9,448	9,616	9,996	5,858	6,143	6,429
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	26,057	26,682	27,713	13,866	15,554	16,793

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

H. T. Hutchinson

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

S. R. Newell, Chairman,

L. J. Hoffman, Secretary,

R. K. Smith,

A. E. Anderson,

C. E. Burkhead,

C. D. Stevens,

R. Royston,

F. K. Reed,

H. R. Walker,

C. O. Doescher,

C. D. Palmer,

J. C. Scholl,

J. L. Wilson,

J. W. Kirkbride.

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Progress of farm work and vegetative development slowed down under relatively unfavorable March weather in most of the country. Much of the advancement resulting from the mild winter was offset, and numerous areas now report backwardness of a few days to a week or more. Snow remained only in northernmost areas, but fields were wet from melting snow and March rains so that little work or seeding was possible before April 1. Little concern is felt yet, however, as more than the usual fall plowing was done and mechanization of farms enables farmers to make rapid progress once they can get started. A few warm, sunshiny days in early April would do much to rectify the general situation. Fall sown grains, meadows and pastures were growing slowly; some winterkill and heaving was apparent in areas where snow cover had been inadequate. Soil moisture is mostly adequate, the chief problem area being in the central and southern Great Plains and the Southwest, as most other dry areas received rain or snow in March.

Prospects for the winter wheat crop have declined and the current estimate of 764 million bushels is 121 million bushels less than forecast December 1. This is chiefly because of the continued dryness, aphid infestation and acreage abandonment in the southern Great Plains. As the crop emerges from dormancy, some thinning of stands is apparent in East North Central States, where alternate freezing and thawing occurred because of inadequate snow cover. In most areas outside the southern Great Plains, reductions in prospects and acreage losses are rather wide spread but relatively light, occurring largely in fields where frost heaving or standing water killed wheat plants. Soil moisture is mostly adequate for the present in central Great Plains areas, but spring rains will be needed to maintain continued development. Livestock have been moved from wheat pastures in most areas.

Farm stocks of feed grains are second-largest of record for April 1 in tonnage, also in quantity per animal unit to be fed. The stocks total is dominated by the 1,634 million bushels of corn on farms, which has been exceeded on April 1 only in 1949. Oats stocks of 481 million bushels are much smaller than a year ago, but above average. Barley stocks of 71 million bushels are a little below average. Disappearance of about 28½ million tons of feed grains from farms since January 1 reflects liberal feeding to livestock during the winter. Wheat stocks on farms amount to about 199 million bushels, about 8 percent below average for the date. Movement of 1,015 million bushels from farms since harvest, as indicated by current farm stocks, is less than in the same period of the preceding 3 years. Farm stocks of only 3.3 million bushels of rye are, except for 1946 and 1947, the smallest in the 11 years of recorded April 1 stocks. Soybeans still in farm storage amount to 44 million bushels, about 9 million bushels more than average for April 1, but 8 million bushels less than a year ago.

Cold weather during most of March, together with intermittent rains, snow, and storms, contrasted with the mild, favorable weather during February. In most of the country, average temperatures for the month were below normal by as much as 4 to 6 degrees. It was warmer than normal in southern Florida, the southern Rocky Mountain area and the Southwest from West Texas to southern California. Precipitation, largely in the form of snow, was heavier than usual across the northern third of the country; rainfall was heavy also in the area surrounding the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in the southeastern coastal strip, and southernmost parts of Louisiana and Texas. No measurable rain fell in the lower Colorado River Valley of Arizona and California and very little fell in the southern Great Plains

wheat area. Irrigation water supplies are satisfactory to above normal in most of the northern and central parts of the western mountain area, but are short in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Areas dependent upon spring runoff and wells may experience shortages during the season.

Growth of vegetation was relatively slow during March, retarded by colder than usual weather. Pastures and meadows were slow to start, but with ample soil moisture, most areas are in a position to make good growth when warmer weather comes. Pasture condition, at 80 percent, was 1 point below average for April 1 and 5 points below the relatively high level a year ago. Poorest pasture condition is reported in the dry Southwest. In the South development has been slower than usual, but pastures were still supplying relatively good feed. As meadows in the North emerge from dormancy it is noted that some heaving has occurred where snow cover was inadequate. Storms in western range areas during March required heavy use of hay and feeds so that local areas report shortages of hay. Little loss of livestock resulted from the storms. The snow has mostly melted at lower levels, but northern range pastures are reported slow to start greening up. With southern ranges dry, western range and pasture feed as a whole is below average.

Fall-sown oats and barley appear to have wintered well in most areas. Some fields were damaged by standing water in parts of the South and March frosts nipped the foliage, but the slowing of growth by cool weather is not regarded as unfavorable. In Oklahoma "greenbugs" have caused serious damage to both fall-sown and spring oats. In Texas, rust and dry soil conditions are reducing yield prospects as oats are in the boot and heading. Fall barley was severely damaged in Nebraska. Rye condition, at 85 percent, is slightly above average. Seeding of oats was mostly completed in Kansas with some reseeding in blown-out fields. But in areas further north and east, seeding was delayed and there was some possibility the full intended acreage would not be seeded. In California, the early spring weather has been favorable and progress of work and crops is advanced. Rice seeding made good progress in Texas and Louisiana, will start soon in California, but has been delayed in Arkansas by wet fields. Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 81 percent, 3 points above average. Only in Oklahoma, Texas and California is the condition below average.

Milk production in March exceeded that of any other March of record, despite unfavorable weather in much of the country. Not only were milk cow numbers slightly larger than a year ago but production per cow continued at a record rate. Both the highest percentage of cows milked and heaviest feeding of grain and concentrates of record were important contributing factors. Egg production was relatively large. The number of layers was 6 percent larger, but the rate of lay was slightly less than a year ago. Young chicken holdings on farms are largest since 1944, one-fifth above average, indicating an early hatch this year.

Fruit and nut crops have faced severe hazards during the winter and on April 1 still had the usual April and May spring frost hazard to pass. Supplies of oranges for spring and summer will be a tenth larger than a year ago, but limited grapefruit supplies will be available from Florida through May and from California during the summer. Apples appear to have survived in all principal producing areas with a minimum of damage, as cool March weather retarded the bloom.

Peaches, however, will be an extremely short crop in the Pacific Northwest where many trees were killed and bud kill was heavy from the severe weather. Peach prospects in Georgia, South Carolina, Indiana and Illinois were also reduced by frost prior to April 1. Apricots in Washington, sweet cherries, prunes and Bartlett pears in Washington and Oregon were also damaged. California presents favorable prospects for all fruits. Production of commercial truck crops for fresh market during the winter season was about 9 percent larger than in 1949. The total tonnage of spring vegetables may be 3 percent larger than last spring.

WINTER WHEAT: April 1 conditions indicate a 1950 winter wheat crop of 764 million bushels compared with the 1949 production of 902 million bushels. This is a decline of 121 million bushels from the forecast of 885 million bushels made last December. Below normal precipitation during the late fall and winter months in the important winter wheat producing area of the southern Great Plains States reduced crop prospects and increased acreage losses. A crop of this size, if realized by actual harvest, would be the smallest since 1944 and only about 1 percent above the 10-year average of 759 million bushels. Production in 1948 was 1,008 million bushels and the record was 1,068 million bushels in 1947.

The relatively sharp drop from a year ago indicated for the 1950 production may be attributed mostly to a smaller seeded acreage. The 1950 crop acreage seeded for all purposes was 15 percent below the acreage seeded for the 1949 crop. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 16.8 percent of the acreage seeded for 1950, compared with 11.1 percent last year and the 1939-48 average of 10.8 percent.

The April 1 forecast of production is based on the reported condition of the crop and other factors which have affected the crop to that date. The indicated yield of 14.4 bushels per seeded acre this year compares with 14.5 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15.7 bushels.

Decline in production prospects from last fall has been sharpest in the southern Great Plains. Wheat is less advanced than usual at this season of the year in this area as a result of cool weather and lack of spring moisture. Moisture supplies have continued unfavorable since April 1. Some improvement occurred in the Pacific Northwest and California and in other States the decline in prospects was moderate. Production will be much smaller this year than last in Texas, Oklahoma, the eastern Corn Belt States, and Missouri. Prospects are for a crop much larger than last year and above average in Nebraska, while in Kansas prospects are about average but above the relatively small 1949 production. Colorado will about equal last year's total and the State of Washington is expected to exceed the 1949 crop.

In addition to the droughty conditions, areas in northern Texas, western Oklahoma, and southern Kansas have been damaged by greenbugs and the red spider. Measures to control these pests have been effective where used, but their use has not been general. High winds during late March caused some soil erosion resulting in minor damage to wheat. However, plant growth has generally been sufficient to prevent serious damage. With the exception of local areas, acreage losses due to winter-killing have not been of great importance.

Drought has been the principal cause of damage in Kansas. Earlier than usual seedings last fall, with an abundant moisture supply, gave a heavy early growth. This drew heavily on soil moisture supplies but gave plants a good root development which has helped reduce losses from soil blowing.

Acreage losses in Oklahoma are due largely to drought conditions and heavy greenbug infestation. The condition of wheat varies widely within counties, as greenbug damage is spotted. Reports indicate that by April 1 the natural greenbug parasites were gaining control of the insect and that damage may be expected to decrease as parasite numbers increase.

Drought and greenbug infestation in Texas are the most severe in the High Plains, the major wheat producing area in the State. The deficiency of soil moisture has prevented normal spring growth but plants appear to have a rather good root system. The indicated yield per seeded acre for Texas is the lowest since 1936.

Crop prospects east of the Mississippi River are reported to be only slightly above average, as below normal temperatures during March delayed plant emergence from the dormant stage. Wheat in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions suffered some damage from excessive moisture and "heaving".

The season in the Northwestern States is later than usual due to a rather severe winter that brought more snow and cold weather than usual and above normal precipitation during March. Fields that have emerged from under the snow show a relatively small amount of winter kill.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms April 1 are an estimated 199,169,000 bushels, compared with 246,024,000 bushels a year ago. April 1 stocks were nearly 8 percent below the 10-year average of 216,243,000 bushels. Current wheat stocks on farms are about 17 percent of last year's crop of 1,146,463,000 bushels, compared with 18.7 a year ago and 22.2 percent the 10-year average.

The disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter was 128,061,000 bushels compared with 145,355,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year and the 10-year average for the quarter of 140,018,000 bushels. Total disappearance from farms between July 1, 1949 and April 1, 1950 was 1,014,466,000 bushels, compared with 1,162,021,000 bushels during the same period a year earlier.

The North Central States had 131,100,000 bushels on farms April 1, or 21.4 percent of the 1949 crop in those States. The Western States with 51,522,000 bushels of wheat had 19.3 percent of their 1949 crop. North Dakota, with 50,148,000 bushels of wheat on farms on April 1, 1950 holds slightly over one-fourth of the Nation's stocks. Montana had 22,428,000 bushels, Kansas, 21,347,000 bushels and South Dakota, 17,824,000 bushels on farms. The above 4 States held 56 percent of the total wheat stocks on farms April 1.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn on April 1, 1950, totaled 1,634 million bushels. This compares with last year's record stocks of 1,798 million bushels and the April 1 average of 1,184 million bushels. These large stocks are primarily the result of last year's relatively heavy production and the fact that large quantities of corn under loan or purchase agreements are still on farms.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter of 1950 amounted to 767 million bushels compared with 750 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 744 million bushels. Substantial quantities of corn have been fed during recent months, since the number of grain-consuming animal units are considerably above recent years.

In the important North-Central States April 1 farm stocks were 1,364 million bushels. This was 133 million bushels below last year, but otherwise is the highest of record for this date. There was very little spoilage of last year's corn in the principal Corn Belt States; virtually the entire crop matured before killing frosts and was suitable for storage. The small amount of poor quality corn was quickly fed or otherwise disposed of.

In the North Atlantic States April 1 stocks amounted to 34 million bushels, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels below last year but otherwise the highest of record. A total of 101 million bushels was held on farms in the South Atlantic States on April 1 — the largest quantity of record for these States, reflecting last year's heavy production. Stocks on farms on April 1 in the South Central States were 129 million bushels. This was 33 million bushels below holdings on April 1, 1949. In the West, where the 1949 production was somewhat above 1948, the April 1 stocks on farms were the highest for this date since 1945.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 stocks of oats on farms amounted to 481 million bushels, 17 percent less than the 579 million bushels on hand a year ago. Current stocks, however, are 6 percent above the average of 452 million bushels. Factors contributing to the decline in oats stocks from last year are the smaller crop in 1949 compared with 1948, and heavy feed requirements during recent months.

The North Central States account for about 89 percent of all oats stocks. A total of 427 million bushels were held in these States on April 1 compared with 520 million bushels a year earlier. With the exception of Indiana and Michigan all States in this area had less stocks on hand than on April 1, 1949. In the four important producing States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin, which accounted for over half of the total U.S. 1949 production, a total of 277 million bushels were held on farms on this date. In the North Atlantic States stocks on hand were 18 million bushels, about 5 million less than April 1, 1949 stocks. In the South Central and South Atlantic States, larger quantities are being held this year compared with 1949 while in the western States stocks are down about one-half million bushels.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to 338 million bushels compared with 350 million bushels during this quarter a year ago and the average of 325 million bushels.

RYE: The condition of rye on April 1 was 85 percent of normal and 2 points above the 10 year average. The April 1 condition is 3 points below the December 1 condition and 4 points below the condition a year ago. Generally the condition is slightly below that of a year ago in eastern and central States and especially in Texas where the condition is 26 points below that of a year ago, and in Oklahoma where condition is down 25 points from the previous year.

The April 1 condition was generally higher than a year ago in the western States, except for Montana, Wyoming and New Mexico. Insufficient moisture and unfavorable winter weather account largely for the lower condition than a year ago.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of rye totaled 3,294,000 bushels -- 40 percent less than the 5,495,000 bushels on farms a year earlier, and 29 percent below the 1944-48 April 1 average of 4,624,000 bushels. The small stocks of rye are largely due to the relatively low 1949 production. Stocks on April 1 were 17.6 percent of the 1949 production compared with 20.8 percent of the 1948 crop on hand a year ago. The four major producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska had about 57 percent of the U.S. total stocks on April 1.

Disappearance of rye from farms during the January-March 1950 period was 1,513,000 bushels. This disappearance is less than half the disappearance during the same period last year and the smallest of record beginning in 1940.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 stocks of barley on farms are estimated at 71 million bushels. This compares with 111 million bushels last year and the April 1 average of 76.5 million bushels. A substantial part of the 1949 barley that was placed under Government loan is still on farms. The important producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, and California produced over half of the 1949 crop and accounted for 47 percent of the total April 1 stocks on farms for the entire country.

Farm disappearance during the January-March 1950 period amounted to 37 million bushels, the smallest of record for these months. This compares with a disappearance of 45 million bushels during the comparable period a year earlier. This year's record low movement from farms is primarily due to the small 1949 crop (smallest since 1937).

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at 44 million bushels. This is 8.3 million bushels less than the large stocks of a year ago, but with that exception stocks are the largest for April 1 since 1943, the first year of record. The 1943-48 average April 1 stocks were 35 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms for the January-March quarter amounted to 17.9 million bushels. This is well below the 23.2 million bushel disappearance for the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks of farm stored soybeans under Government loan and purchase agreement are larger than last year. Also more stocks are being held for seed this year than last because of the expected increase in the 1950 acreage. If farmers carry out their intended acreage as expressed on March 1, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million more bushels will be required for seed than were used last year.

Nearly 15 million bushels or about one-third of the total farm stocks are in Illinois, the heaviest producing State. The next largest stocks are in Iowa with 8 million bushels. Indiana is third with 6.3 million on hand April 1. Outside of the North Central area the largest stocks are in North Carolina where nearly a million bushels or about one-fourth of the State's 1949 production is still in farm storage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1950

April 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS: Freezing temperatures the night of April 6 damaged peaches in South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. Hardest hit was Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where early reports suggest a disaster comparable to 1943, when the crop was a near failure. It is too early, however, to accurately evaluate the damage in these areas. The following comments apply to prospects on April 1 and do not take into account the effect of low temperatures since April 1.

Fruit and nut prospects varied over the Nation on April 1. No significant winter damage has been reported to apples in any of the principal producing areas, but several other deciduous fruits were severely damaged in the Northwest by prolonged subzero temperatures in January and early February. Prospects are for an extremely short crop of peaches in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, with many orchards, especially in Washington, showing a 100 percent bud kill. Many trees were killed. Washington apricots are nearly as short as peaches. Sweet cherries, prunes, and Bartlett pears were also damaged in Washington and Oregon. Freeze damage has reduced the peach crop prospects in Illinois, Indiana, Georgia and South Carolina. California fruit prospects are generally favorable. All fruit areas in the Nation, especially in the North, still face the usual hazards of April and May spring frosts. Supplies of oranges for spring and summer are a little over a tenth greater than a year ago. Limited grapefruit supplies, although a little larger than a year ago, will be available from Florida during the next two months. During the summer the usual small supplies will come from California.

APPLES: On April 1, only scattered and minor winter damage had been reported to apple buds in the country's commercial areas. The cool March retarded development and the season is a little later than usual, ranging from buds swelling in southern areas to dormant in northern areas. All areas, and especially the East and the Midwest, face the usual hazards of April and early May frosts.

In the Northeast last year there was a heavy bloom and a large crop in most sections, and it is expected that the bloom will not be so heavy this year. Low March temperatures prevented early swelling of buds, so the crop was not particularly vulnerable to frosts on the first of April. However, this area faces the hazards of April frosts, and in the northern areas and higher elevations frosts are a hazard until mid-May.

In Virginia and West Virginia, the cold March weather retarded the trees, and buds are still dormant. Trees are not expected to be in bloom until the last part of April.

In the Midwest, trees have come through the winter in good condition, and unless there is a late frost in April or May prospects seem favorable. However, such frosts are a definite hazard in this area and it would be extremely unusual if the very large crop of last year were repeated this year. In Illinois, Delicious and Golden Delicious are expected to be short. Prospects for Jonathan and Willow Twigs range from fair to good. In northwest Arkansas, moisture supply is ample, prospects favorable, and bloom is expected by mid-April.

In the Northwest, the extremely low winter temperatures, which were so damaging to soft fruits, do not appear to have caused much damage to apple buds. Prospects appeared favorable on April 1. If the cool weather continues, the apple bloom in Washington will be considerably later than last year. The Oregon crop may be smaller than last year if the "off" year pattern for some important varieties is followed. In Idaho, there has been some pulling of apple trees since last fall. No winter

tree or bud injury has been reported in the commercial California areas. Astrachans in valley locations reached full bloom about March 25. Full bloom on the winter varieties will occur in early April. Colorado trees came through the winter in good condition.

PEACHES: In the 10 early southern peach States the April 1 condition is reported to average 62 percent of normal in comparison with 55 percent a year ago, 67 percent two years ago, and 78 percent three years ago. The 1939-48 average is 74 percent. North Carolina has a favorable prospect, freeze damage to date being mostly to Hileys, a minor variety. In the Sand Hills area, trees were in full bloom the first week of April. South Carolina orchards have been damaged by low temperatures. Most serious losses are in low spots and in orchards with poor air drainage. Prospects on April 1 were more favorable than last year. In Georgia, the abnormally warm weather during the winter months failed to produce the necessary hours of cold weather to induce the dormancy of most varieties and the development of the crop has been very irregular. The Elberta trees bloomed in extreme northern section of the State earlier than in the Fort Valley section. Heavy frost and below freezing weather during March caused considerable damage to the North Georgia crop. The reports from Jackson and Habersham county area indicate an almost total failure. On the morning of March 31, the temperature dropped below freezing as far south as Fort Valley, and the damage was severe in many areas. The damage was heavy in all sections north of Macon. South of Macon the current prospects point to a light crop. The below freezing weather on March 31 damaged the Hiley crop, especially in low places. Elberta's came through in fair condition in Fort Valley and Montezuma areas. Alabama and Mississippi report heavy losses from March freezes. Prospects are reported slightly better in Chilton County than in most other Alabama areas. In Arkansas, peaches were in full bloom on April 1 in all commercial areas. Although some buds were killed by frost the last week of March, the outlook is very promising in the Clarksville area and fairly promising in the Nashville-Highland and Crowley Ridge sections.

In Virginia, there was some kill of early blooming fruit in the southern and southwestern counties, but in the commercial producing areas cold weather retarded the development of buds and there had been very little damage as of April 1. Trees were blooming the first week in April and are still subject to frost damage as the average day of the last killing frost in the southern counties east of the Blue Ridge Mountains is about April 15, and in the northern counties and in the Shenandoah Valley between April 20 and 25. In West Virginia, some minor fruit damage has been reported to late varieties.

New York peach buds show only a minor amount of winter damage, but in New England low winter temperatures killed many peach buds and a light crop of peaches is expected, with the possible exception of Connecticut. In New Jersey, some peach orchards were showing pink on April 1. Some buds were killed during the cold snap following warm weather in February, but not enough to reduce the crop prospect. There was very little winter damage in Pennsylvania. Development of fruit buds was retarded by low March temperatures.

In the Midwest, extensive winter kill has occurred in Indiana and Illinois. The Indiana crop appears to be gone except for the Vincennes area, where probably not much more than half the crop remains. Reports from Illinois indicate that the damage in the southern counties ranges from 50 percent to mostly killed for

Elbertas. Early varieties and Hale Haven escaped with less damage. Many peach buds have been killed in southern Ohio, but the central and northern areas have escaped with only light damage so far. A few peach trees along the Ohio River were in full bloom on April 1. There has been some bud damage in Michigan, but to date it amounts to only a pruning. Cold March weather has been beneficial in keeping buds in the dormant stage. In Missouri, the mild winter has not damaged fruit buds yet. Peaches were in bloom in southern Missouri the first week in April. In Nebraska, heavy freeze losses have occurred. Reports from Kansas indicate a moderate amount of damage. In Tennessee, prospects are more uncertain than usual. Mild weather caused an early February bloom in east Tennessee. Most Tennessee areas may have a fair crop, but some sections may have a very short crop.

California peaches were at different stages of blooming when the coldest nights of early March occurred. There was some frost injury, but there is no evidence of extensive crop losses. It is expected that some thinning will be necessary in most orchards. The bearing acreage of clingstones is expected to be a little less and of freestones about the same as in 1949. In Washington, long periods of subzero temperatures in January and early February were disastrous to the peach crop. Estimates of damage were from 30 to 100 percent in different orchards. There are many peach orchards where all fruit buds have been killed and some of the trees are so badly injured that removal will be necessary. Oregon peach orchards were hard hit by the low winter temperatures. At The Dalles in Wasco County, loss appears to be close to 100 percent with considerable injury to the trees themselves. Bud kill was heavy in the Hood River Valley, the Willamette Valley, and in the eastern Oregon areas. Prospects appear favorable in the Rogue River Valley and in Douglas County. In Idaho, winter damage is expected to sharply reduce commercial shipments. No winter damage has been reported in Colorado.

PEARS: On April 1, prospects were much less favorable than a year ago for pears (especially Bartletts) in the Pacific Coast States, where about four-fifths of the country's pear crop is produced. In Washington, a winter injury loss of from 5 to 15 percent is reported. Subzero temperatures continued for long periods over most of the main Washington pear areas during January and the first week of February. However, very little damage is reported to winter pears. In Oregon, Bartletts show no serious winter injury in the Rogue River Valley, the Willamette Valley and in Douglas County. Full flower on Bartletts in the Rogue River Valley is not expected until mid-April--a little later than usual. In the Hood River Valley there is some winter injury to Bartletts. Some reduction from last year's crop in this area seems likely. The outlook for Oregon "other pears" is a little better than for Bartletts. Winter injury appears small even in the Hood River Valley. Development in this area is about a week behind last year. The outlook for irrigation water is very satisfactory in both the Rogue and Hood River Valleys. California pears came into blossom after the early March freezes, and no severe losses from spring frosts have occurred to date. April and early May frosts and pollination weather are still hazards in many of these West Coast pear areas.

In the commercial areas of the Eastern States, no material winter damage has been reported. These areas, of course, face the hazard of April and early May frosts.

GRAPES: California grape prospects appear favorable, although the grape crops still face the possibility of damage from April frosts. Also, the low tempera-

tures of January may have done some damage that is not yet apparent. The situation may be analogous to that of 1949 when equally cold nights occurred in January. On some of the strips of lighter soil in the San Joaquin Valley, Thompson Seedless vineyards had begun to burst buds at the time of the cold nights, but in most of these localities the development of grapes was not advanced enough to result in frost injury. The very early grapes of the Desert Valleys have also escaped any serious frost damage. Table grapes were not advanced enough to have been hurt by spring frosts, and in most localities wine varieties are even later than table varieties. There probably will be a slightly smaller acreage of raisin varieties in bearing this year than last, and a moderately larger acreage of the table and wine varieties.

In most areas of the Eastern and Central States, grapevines came through the winter in good condition but were still dormant on April 1.

CITRUS: March growing conditions were generally favorable in all citrus areas. In Texas, most groves have made a better recovery from the January 1949 freeze than expected and conditions on April 1 were generally favorable for the 1950-51 crop. However, rains and continued good care are needed for the summer growing season. The orange bloom was fairly early and rather general, but grapefruit bloomed late and was spotted in many groves. All California citrus areas, except the Desert Valleys, were benefited by rains the third week in March. The mid-March low temperatures were not damaging to citrus. In Florida, March weather was favorable to citrus growth and bloom. Moisture supplies are adequate. Citrus bloom has been "spotty" and spread over a two-month period. Most trees had set fruit the size of marbles by April 1.

U. S. orange production (including tangerines) from the 1949 bloom is an estimated 106 million boxes -- 2 percent more than the 1948-49 crop but 10 percent less than the record-large 1946-47 crop. Grapefruit production totals 37 million boxes -- 19 percent less than last season and about three-fifths of the record-large 1945-46 crop of 63 million boxes. Most of the grapefruit shortage this year is the result of the January 1949 Texas freeze (about 17 million boxes) and the August 1949 Florida hurricane (about 7 million boxes). California lemons are forecast at 11½ million boxes -- up 16 percent from last year's short crop but 13 percent below average.

Combined production of all citrus crops totals 155 million boxes -- down 3 percent from last year, about 18 percent from 2 years ago, and 19 percent from the record-large 1946-47 tonnage.

About 47 million boxes of oranges were available for use after April 1 this year, including over 23 million boxes of California Valencias (mostly for harvest next summer and fall), about 3½ million boxes of California Navels and Miscellaneous, and 20½ million boxes of Florida Valencias. Harvest is complete in Texas and only small quantities remain in Arizona. Last year after April 1 about 41½ million boxes were utilized, consisting of 26 million from California, 15¼ million from Florida, and a quarter million from Arizona. The Texas harvest was finished before April 1.

During March, processing of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice was started on a large scale by nearly all Florida concentrators, both in a blend of orange-grapefruit juice and as a straight grapefruit juice.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of :

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1950

April 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

U. S. grapefruit remaining on April 1 this year was about 9 million boxes compared with about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million utilized after April 1 last year. By States the grapefruit left on April 1 this year consisted of $7\frac{1}{4}$ million boxes in Florida, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in California, and a quarter million in Arizona. Harvest in Texas had been completed before April 1. Last year there were 5 million boxes left in Florida, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in California, nearly a million in Arizona, and none in Texas. Harvest of the record-large 1949-1950 (5 million boxes) Florida tangerine crop was complete by April 1.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum trees bloomed early and were exposed to cold nights in early March. The set was heavy but more than the usual shedding is occurring in some orchards. It is too early to judge the plum crop, but it seems likely the fruit set will be lighter than in 1949 when production was about a fifth above average.

California prune trees were dormant enough to escape the early March frost, but were mostly in full bloom during the March 23 to 25 rainy period. The bloom was heavy, as is usual for prunes, but it is still too early to determine the fruit set. The acreage in bearing is indicated moderately lower than last year.

In Washington, reported winter injury losses range from 10 to 20 percent. In the Hilton-Freewater District of eastern Oregon there was some bud injury, especially to the early varieties. The season is a little later than last year. In western Oregon, winter injury was not serious, but there was some limb breakage due to ice storms. Removal of old trees was accelerated during the past winter, following the unsatisfactory 1949 season when a large tonnage was not harvested due to low prices. In Idaho, no cold weather damage has been reported but bloom is expected to be somewhat lighter than last year. Considerable numbers of old trees were pulled during the past winter.

CHERRIES: Sweet cherry prospects were hurt by the low winter temperatures in Oregon and Washington. Reports indicate that losses in Washington may run from 10 to 30 percent. In the Hilton-Freewater District of Oregon, which is mostly a fresh-shipping area, bud kill appears to be quite extensive with the result that a relatively light crop is expected. There is also some injury in the Dalles District, the most important canning and brining area. Injury appears to be less serious on the Royal Ann's than the Black Republican's. Damage appears to be slight in the Hood River Valley and the western Oregon counties. In California, the major cherry varieties in the principal commercial areas probably have not been damaged by frost to date. However, some of the earlier varieties, such as Burbank and Chapman, were blooming when the March frost occurred and they probably suffered some damage. Apparently, Idaho sweet cherries came through the cold winter with very little damage.

Sour cherries in the main producing areas of the Great Lakes States came through the winter in good condition, but, of course, face the hazards of April and May frosts.

APRICOTS: California apricots had passed full bloom in many central valley locations when the cold nights of early March occurred. There has been some crop injury in several areas. Frost injury is very irregular and in some localities there apparently was no injury. The Santa Clara Valley apricots bloomed later than

those in the valleys farther from the Coast and, with a few exceptions, are believed to have escaped spring frost injury to date. The bearing acreage in 1950 will probably be slightly less than that in 1949. In Washington, subzero temperatures in January and early February extensively damaged apricot buds. Reported losses range from 30 to 100 percent by orchards with some trees killed and others so badly damaged that they will be removed.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: California almonds have probably suffered more spring frost injury than any of the other California deciduous fruit tree crops. The almond crop is expected to be very light in some localities. The early flowering varieties are more seriously injured than those flowering a little later. The bearing acreage is expected to be somewhat larger in 1950 than in 1949.

California walnuts were not sufficiently advanced to have been injured by March frosts. The rather long and cool winter provided a good resting period for walnuts. This is of considerable advantage, especially in the southern counties. Many plantings of the early varieties are now carrying catkins and developing foliage. The later varieties in the cooler locations are still dormant. In Oregon, the walnut trees are still completely dormant. Some winter injury has been reported.

The Oregon and Washington filbert prospect is still very uncertain. It is generally believed that the low winter temperatures did some damage. The bearing surface should increase some this year as there are many young trees that are still increasing in size.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California olive trees show no evidence of twig injury from cold the past winter. It is too early to appraise the olive crop prospect.

Some of the fig trees in the San Joaquin Valley were bursting terminal buds during the cold nights of March 11 and 12. However, little damage to the crop prospect appears to have occurred. The bearing acreage in 1950 is expected to be reduced somewhat from 1949, particularly because of the industry program for the removal of some acreages of Black Missions and some of the border plantings of White Adriatics.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Condition of early Irish potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 81 percent of normal. This figure is somewhat lower than the condition of 85 reported on April 1, 1949, but is above the 1939-48 average of 78 percent. Only in North Carolina and Arkansas is condition reported higher than a year ago. Condition is average or above in all States except Oklahoma, Texas and California.

In Florida, harvest of the winter crop is about complete. The yield for this crop was considerably below the record yield of 1949, but was the third highest of record. In the Hastings section of that State, where harvest is now active, the crop was adversely affected by dry weather during the early part of the growing season and by a mid-February frost. Blight has seriously reduced the early spring crop in the Texas Lower Valley. In Texas, moisture was deficient in all non-irrigated areas except in the eastern part of the State. The early farm crop needs moisture very badly.

In California, frost did some damage to potatoes in Kern and Tulare counties and an unusually low April 1 condition is reported. However, if conditions are normal throughout April the crop could overcome the effects of frost.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1950

April 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In North Carolina, the commercial early crop was planted early but dry weather retarded germination. However, general rains have been received and prospects are excellent. In South Carolina and Georgia, condition of the crop was very good on April 1. The condition of the commercial crop in Alabama is also satisfactory and volume movement is expected from the Baldwin County area the last week of April. Early plantings in Mississippi were delayed by frost. In Arkansas, a late wet spring also delayed planting but the crop is now developing satisfactorily. In the main producing areas of Louisiana, condition of the crop is generally good with digging of the commercial crop in the southern part of the State expected to begin during the latter half of April.

PASTURES: Early spring pasture development has been slow this year as a result of relatively low temperatures over most of the country during March and dry weather in the Southwest. In most of the country moisture supplies were generally ample and prospects for growth of green feed with the coming of warmer weather appear good. On April 1 the condition of farm pastures averaged 80 percent of normal, 5 points below last year and the second lowest for the date since 1943. At this time of the year, the pasture condition in southern areas reflects the amount of feed available for livestock, and in the areas further north, where livestock are not yet grazing represents primarily prospects for development with the advance of the season.

In the South, cool March weather and late frosts slowed growth of grazing crops, but because of an unusually good early start in January and February, pastures were nevertheless furnishing comparatively good feed for livestock on April 1. In the southern States east of the Great Plains the condition of farm pastures was rather generally above average for the date. In Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, April 1 condition was 5 points or more above the 1939-48 average. Growth this year, however, was not so far along as under the unusually advanced season a year ago. In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas pasture condition was 5 points or more lower than on April 1, 1949.

In the Southern Plains, dry weather during March changed the early 1950 pasture outlook from good to poor. In much of Texas, growth of new feed came to a standstill as precipitation was short and high winds further reduced the limited moisture supplies from surface soils. Most critically affected areas were in the western and northwestern portions of the State where supplies of cured feed were getting short and palatability was reduced by settling dust. In Oklahoma, livestock shifted from wheat fields found native pasture feed short, with pasture condition averaging 14 points lower than a year ago and materially below average for April 1. In New Mexico, supplies of old feed on ranges and in pastures were generally good, but continued dry weather held back new growth, reduced stock water supplies, and decreased the palatability of cured feed. Arizona was likewise in need of rain.

In the Central Great Plains, cool weather accompanied by moisture deficiencies in some sections slowed the start of early feed in pastures. In Kansas, wheat pastures were furnishing very little feed because of the dry weather in the central and western parts of the State. In the Northern States east of the Rockies, spring rains have been generally ample and, though pastures are generally late, prospects appear favorable with the coming of warmer weather. In the Northern Pacific Coast States and in most of the northern Rocky Mountain area, cool weather has delayed development of feed in pastures and on ranges, but soil moisture supplies are ample and development should be good with the coming of warmer weather. In California, growth of native feed in pastures and on lower ranges was held back by dry weather during much of March, but recent rains greatly improved conditions and prospects. At higher elevations, growth this spring has been slowed by cool weather and feed is generally late.

CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms in March was 9,996 million pounds, about 4 percent more than was produced in March 1949 and 6 percent above the 1939-48 March average of 9,448 million pounds. March production established a new high record for the month, exceeding the previous high of 9,925 million pounds produced in March 1945 by 1 percent. An increase in milk cow numbers accompanied by another new high March rate of production per cow were the factors responsible for the record total milk output for March. A record high percentage of cows milked plus continued heavy feeding of grain and concentrates more than off-set the effects of generally unfavorable weather which prevailed during the month. Temperatures over a broad area of the country averaged below normal, and, in some important dairy areas, March weather was less favorable than either January or February. Daily milk production per capita in March was 2.13 pounds, slightly above the 2.08 pounds for March 1949 and 2.03 pounds for March 1948, but otherwise the lowest for the month since 1938.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters on April 1 averaged 17.50 pounds—about 6 percent above March 1, 3 percent above April 1, 1949, and 16 percent above the 10-year average for April 1. This continues the high production rate that has set a new record for the first of each month since August 1948. April 1 production per cow was above a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Central group of States, where it was 2 percent lower. The largest increase was in the North Atlantic States where production per cow averaged 7 percent above April 1 last year. The West North Central and Western regions each showed 6 percent increases, the East North Central region was only 1 percent higher, and the South Atlantic region showed an increase of less than 1 percent. In comparison with the 10-year average production per cow on April 1, all regions were higher by amounts ranging from 11 percent for the Western States to 20 percent for the South Atlantic group.

On April 1, 71.3 percent of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds were reported being milked. This is the highest percentage for April 1 since records began in 1925. A year ago, 70.7 percent of the milk cows in correspondents' herds were reported being milked. The increase in percentage of cows milked from March 1 to April 1 was 2.8 percentage points, the same as the 10-year average for the period but lower than the change of 3.4 percentage points for this period a year earlier. Percentage of cows being milked on April 1 was higher than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic and South Central where slight declines were recorded. April 1 percentages in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western States were highest on record for the date.

Among the 27 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, production in March was the highest on record for the month in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. March production per cow was above average in 26 of the 27 States and was at an all time high rate in 17 States. However, with fewer milk cows on farms, production for March was below average in Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Wisconsin's milk production in March totaled 1,383 million pounds, 2 percent above a year earlier and 13 percent above the 1939-48 March average. March production for some other leading dairy States included 825 million pounds in Minnesota, 522 million pounds in California, 512 million pounds in Pennsylvania, 493 million pounds in Iowa, and 472 million pounds in Michigan.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

	: March :	March :	Feb. :	March :		: March :	March :	Feb. :	March :
State:	Average:	1949 :	1950 :	1950 :	State:	Average:	1949 :	1950 :	1950 :
	:1939-48:					:1939-48:			

	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	87	96	92	102	Ky.	142	156	138	157
Pa.	426	485	447	512	Tenn.	151	166	150	173
Ohio	381	419	358	434	Ala.	98	104	95	111
Ind.	271	281	246	275	Miss.	99	104	95	113
Ill.	446	442	363	439	Okla.	201	171	150	174
Mich.	429	459	411	472	Tex.	336	308	287	334
Wis.	1,219	1,357	1,123	1,383	Mont.	52	46	37	43
Minn.	802	798	702	825	Idaho	103	94	81	97
Iowa	549	492	405	493	Utah	53	56	51	57
Mo.	274	302	266	313	Wash.	162	155	134	160
N.Dak.	160	132	119	140	Oreg.	108	99	77	99
Kans.	243	206	192	220	Calif.	474	490	442	522
Va.	120	149	146	159	Other				
N.C.	112	127	113	132	States	1,903	1,870	1,907	2,005
S.C.	47	52	44	52	U.S.	9,448	9,616	8,671	9,996

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: In most of the more important northern dairy States, farmers were feeding their milk cows a record high quantity of grain and concentrates per cow on April 1, reports from crop correspondents indicate. The average amount of grain fed per cow for the country as a whole--6.24 pounds per day--was only slightly higher than the 6.22 pounds a year ago. However, it ranged from 4 to 14 percent higher than on any other April 1 in the period from 1944 to date during which records are available.

Cool, stormy March weather kept milk cows closely confined and tended to hold a heavy rate of grain feeding. Price relationships between dairy products and concentrate feeds have been about average and not much different from a year ago. However, supplies of grain on farms have been sufficiently abundant to encourage their use for feeding dairy animals, and purchased feeds have been readily available in most areas.

In the New England area and most of the States along the Great Lakes, the quantity of grain fed per milk cow on April 1 was the highest for that date in any of the 7 years for which records are available. In the South Atlantic States, the rate of feeding was about the same as on April 1 last year, but higher than in other recent years. In the South Central States the rate of feeding was a little lower than a year ago despite the high rate in Texas, where pasture feed this year has been short. In the Western group of States the amount of grain fed per cow was down about 6 percent from last year, but was appreciably higher than on any other April 1 in the 1944-50 period.

Among the individual States the highest rate of milk cow feeding was the 8.5 pounds per cow per day reported in Pennsylvania, closely followed by 8.3 pounds in Iowa and New Jersey and 8.1 pounds in Illinois. In most of the other North Central and Northwestern dairy States the rate per cow ranged from 5 to 7½

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 1, 1950

pounds per day. In the South the amount of grain fed per cow in crop reporters' herds ranged mostly from 3 to 5 pounds per head per day. On April 1, 89 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grain or concentrates to their milk cows. This compares with the range of 86 to 89 percent on the same date in the previous half dozen years.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,429,000,000 eggs in March—5 percent more than in March last year and 10 percent above the 1939-48 average. The increase was due to a 6 percent increase in the number of layers, which was only partially offset by a smaller rate of lay. Egg production was up 13 percent in the West, 7 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central and about the same in the South Atlantic States. Egg production for the first quarter of this year was 8 percent larger than for the same period last year. This increase was due to a 7 percent increase in the number of layers on hand during the quarter and a one percent increase in the rate of lay.

The rate of egg production during March was 16.9 eggs per layer compared with 17.2 in March last year and the average of 15.8 eggs. The rate was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the West where it was up 4 percent and the West North Central where there was practically no change. Decreases from last year were 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the East North Central and South Central States. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 42.8 eggs, compared with 42.2 last year and the average of 36.6 eggs.

The Nation's farm flocks averaged 380,792,000 layers in March—6 percent more than in March last year. Layer numbers were up from last year by 9 percent in the West, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. The decrease in layers from March 1 to April 1 was 4 percent compared with 5 percent last year and the average of 4 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	: North Atlantic	: E. North Central	: W. North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western	: United States
------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1939-48(Av.)	46,799	72,359	107,212	52,935	71,268	32,702	363,276
1949	49,236	68,481	102,948	32,333	62,109	33,709	348,816
1950	53,967	72,709	111,124	33,261	65,296	36,817	373,174

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1939-48(Av.)	25,077	34,820	42,207	25,104	45,812	15,306	188,325
1949	36,494	38,233	41,344	30,991	43,650	18,810	209,522
1950	35,634	45,545	46,083	26,376	48,482	23,718	225,838

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Number						
1939-48(Av.)	59.5	57.2	56.8	54.4	54.9	58.7	56.8
1949	60.0	60.1	60.3	56.9	58.2	58.3	59.3
1950	56.8	58.4	59.2	55.2	55.9	60.1	57.8

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 225,838,000. This is the largest April 1 number since 1944 -- 8 percent more than a year ago and 20 percent above the average. Young chicken holdings on April 1 were larger than a year ago in all regions of the country, except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States where holdings were down 2 and 15 percent respectively. Increases from a year ago were 26 percent in the West, 19 percent in the East North Central, and 11 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. Holdings in the East North Central and Western States were the largest of record for the month. April 1 is too early in the season to determine the size of the chicken crop. However, the larger holdings on April 1 do indicate an early hatching season this year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 31.6 cents per dozen compared with 41.2 cents a year earlier. Egg prices showed a gain of 2 cents for the month ending March 15, compared with the 1939-48 average decrease of 1.3 cents. Shell egg markets were firm during the first 3 weeks of the month with prices increasing 3 to 5 cents per dozen on mid-Western and Eastern markets, but markets weakened during the latter part of the month. Storage stocks of shell eggs on March 1 were 743,000 cases, compared with 144,000 cases last year and the 1945-49 average of 568,000 cases.

Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 25.8 cents per pound live weight, from last year's record high March price of 30.3 cents--a drop of 6.5 cents a pound. Mid-month prices showed an increase of 2 cents per pound from February to March, which compares with the average increase of 0.6 cents. Poultry markets were steady during March. Supplies of live poultry were heavy, particularly from commercial producing areas. However, markets were active and movement was in good volume. Supplies of fresh dressed poultry also continued liberal, but cleared readily. Poultry withdrawn from storage during March was more than double the quantity withdrawn during the month last year. United States storage stocks of frozen poultry on March 1 totaled 259 million pounds, compared with 131 million pounds a year ago and the 5-year average holdings of 244 million pounds.

Turkey prices averaged 31.6 cents a pound live weight in March, compared with 42.9 cents a year earlier. Markets on dressed turkeys opened firm, but weakened in mid-March. United States storage stocks of turkeys on March 1 were 128 million pounds, a decline of 9 million pounds from the preceding month. This compares with 51 million pounds in storage a year ago and the 5-year average of 89 million pounds.

The mid-March cost of the United States poultry ration was \$3.40, compared with \$3.47 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were much less favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1950

April 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

RYE

State	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48	1949	April 1, 1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Thousand bushels				P e r c e n t	
N.Y.	7,768	11,676	10,908	88	90	91
N.J.	1,355	1,992	1,853	89	94	88
Pa.	18,087	21,114	18,430	85	93	86
Ohio	44,385	60,002	48,116	88	93	92
Ind.	28,188	39,532	30,180	87	94	88
Ill.	27,949	49,172	23,955	89	94	87
Mich.	21,544	35,019	30,836	90	89	89
Wis.	687	608	530	88	89	88
Minn.	2,374	1,458	1,292	84	89	88
Iowa	4,126	7,600	4,950	89	92	91
Mo.	22,358	35,028	22,100	83	92	81
N. Dak.	—	—	—	76	85	83
S. Dak.	3,059	2,800	5,280	81	82	87
Nebr.	60,717	53,316	75,981	81	89	85
Kans.	188,510	164,208	179,491	81	87	83
Del.	1,228	1,202	1,098	89	94	93
Md.	6,817	6,878	5,967	88	93	92
Va.	7,998	8,732	7,582	86	93	92
W. Va.	1,588	1,502	1,353	86	91	92
N. C.	6,809	5,785	6,525	85	91	89
S. C.	3,185	1,930	2,240	79	84	75
Ga.	2,419	2,280	2,050	79	80	84
Ky.	5,260	5,268	4,536	84	94	93
Tenn.	4,729	4,350	3,969	85	92	89
Ala.	188	180	169	—	—	—
Miss.	254	264	221	—	—	—
Ark.	386	390	346	—	—	—
Okla.	71,156	88,725	55,053	78	83	58
Tex.	56,350	102,848	24,940	78	86	60
Mont.	26,748	24,264	27,144	84	87	80
Idaho	17,690	22,388	20,056	91	95	97
Wyo.	3,180	6,364	4,862	84	82	81
Colo.	29,712	45,475	44,826	84	71	79
N. Mex.	3,665	4,572	1,996	1/ 75	92	84
Ariz.	583	700	690	—	—	—
Utah	4,370	6,922	6,708	90	92	98
Nev.	147	180	150	—	—	—
Wash.	44,675	48,172	57,694	92	88	88
Oreg.	17,540	17,302	16,254	91	89	91
Calif.	11,037	11,470	13,209	83	72	78
U.S.	758,821	901,668	763,590	83	89	85

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of:

April 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Corn for grain				Wheat			Oats		
State	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950
	1939-48			1939-48			1939-48		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	22	7	13	---	---	---	1,394	1,228	1,317
N.H.	36	24	31	---	---	---	88	67	56
Vt.	46	25	40	---	---	---	514	562	318
Mass.	99	92	96	---	---	---	54	79	89
R.I.	19	14	17	---	---	---	9	10	8
Conn.	137	87	110	---	---	---	57	65	62
N.Y.	2,346	3,731	4,483	1,867	1,992	2,940	9,772	9,912	8,133
N.J.	2,589	3,828	2,814	250	247	259	436	488	419
Pa.	18,718	28,952	26,703	3,826	3,487	3,589	9,614	11,075	7,882
Ohio	59,977	98,448	92,844	6,285	5,765	7,200	14,247	17,850	15,368
Ind.	81,200	151,146	118,635	2,851	1,717	2,767	13,361	16,373	16,748
Ill.	194,989	311,713	293,002	2,523	1,642	3,950	43,282	59,760	54,077
Mich.	19,008	26,860	40,093	5,333	5,440	9,105	20,551	22,669	22,680
Wis.	20,104	27,407	41,181	770	1,191	1,084	39,749	46,675	45,556
Minn.	77,512	127,692	133,325	9,504	6,456	6,820	66,409	92,852	74,874
Iowa	290,510	396,064	356,238	1,167	813	786	76,180	117,764	102,435
Mo.	56,342	95,578	81,003	2,534	2,749	2,452	15,418	17,493	13,407
N.Dak.	2,456	5,650	5,039	51,419	67,660	50,148	31,102	35,551	22,661
S.Dak.	32,257	68,853	41,883	15,382	22,172	17,824	35,298	54,211	36,034
Nebr.	86,342	148,986	130,003	14,050	14,938	7,617	21,712	29,825	18,396
Kans.	22,071	38,050	30,472	33,276	30,078	21,347	9,740	9,472	4,736
Del.	1,671	2,260	1,406	90	69	24	21	14	22
Md.	6,144	7,513	5,375	512	302	481	316	362	364
Va.	13,922	22,910	20,885	1,214	1,103	1,048	731	1,321	976
W.Va.	3,801	5,034	4,087	384	448	285	642	731	562
N.C.	23,947	30,659	33,044	1,244	725	694	1,476	956	1,887
S.C.	10,772	11,218	12,267	248	167	77	1,786	729	1,648
Ga.	19,289	18,150	22,604	290	209	91	1,400	755	739
Fla.	2,105	1,210	1,466	---	---	---	15	28	14
Ky.	27,196	47,055	33,754	354	207	158	459	496	566
Tenn.	24,247	33,998	23,489	399	322	218	595	907	762
Ala.	18,925	23,279	19,361	18	12	18	508	632	465
Miss.	17,223	22,570	17,267	1/ 19	28	11	1,365	1,978	689
Ark.	11,349	12,413	8,222	45	94	20	1,072	1,564	797
La.	6,409	5,458	5,890	---	---	---	458	573	293
Okla.	6,957	7,205	6,822	6,676	3,958	3,549	5,936	3,820	2,968
Tex.	17,084	9,787	14,260	4,294	2,364	3,085	6,903	2,990	6,804
Mont.	191	115	27	24,286	34,676	22,428	6,571	5,558	3,722
Idaho	411	299	320	5,972	5,390	5,335	2,368	2,457	2,316
Wyo.	178	53	68	1,350	2,730	2,340	1,871	1,822	1,872
Colo.	3,345	1,989	4,277	5,654	15,505	10,406	2,372	2,607	3,212
N.Mex.	774	572	624	522	418	395	224	279	217
Ariz.	133	125	169	39	58	42	55	66	73
Utah	29	11	11	1,583	1,913	2,360	758	670	783
Nev.	4	---	---	129	85	148	93	74	90
Wash.	96	82	35	5,961	4,756	4,601	2,201	1,572	1,227
Oreg.	252	131	185	3,005	3,295	2,320	2,600	1,724	2,772
Calif.	398	219	237	913	843	1,147	149	166	120
U.S.	1,183,632	1,797,522	1,634,182	216,243	246,024	199,169	451,932	578,832	481,216
1/ Short-time average.									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD** Washington, D. C.,
April 1, 1950 April 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 - (CONTINUED)

	Barley				Rye				Soybeans		
State	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950	1949	1950
	:1944-48:			:1944-48:			:1943-48:				
	T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s										
Maine	37	42	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	22	22	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	887	853	540	36	44	27	80	16	22		
N.J.	49	82	135	36	27	11	90	38	61		
Pa.	874	944	1,674	118	70	61	154	100	95		
Ohio	129	108	84	103	72	22	4,406	5,026	4,530		
Ind.	192	85	55	126	84	65	5,106	6,741	6,302		
Ill.	161	184	269	62	99	75	11,176	20,124	14,868		
Mich.	1,308	1,344	1,354	200	320	260	565	512	726		
Wis.	1,603	2,248	2,109	284	364	347	237	78	114		
Minn.	5,766	12,288	5,857	199	753	382	1,310	3,904	3,226		
Iowa	112	317	256	46	40	34	6,865	9,853	8,058		
Mo.	315	385	239	44	63	74	1,543	1,908	1,800		
N.Dak.	19,442	28,829	13,304	554	1,299	714	15	25	58		
S.Dak.	12,012	20,250	8,975	977	938	543	66	195	143		
Nebr.	5,462	3,866	2,042	836	450	225	79	132	111		
Kans.	2,696	1,995	902	138	86	41	360	200	378		
Del.	43	60	37	10	16	5	201	195	224		
Md.	369	442	452	18	33	16	186	189	141		
Va.	446	759	648	70	53	30	329	350	548		
W.Va.	58	76	92	9	4	3	4	3	2		
N.C.	171	144	153	38	19	12	878	927	990		
S.C.	38	24	26	10	8	6	37	69	124		
Ga.	12	5	5	6	6	4	26	39	39		
Ky.	236	162	164	24	15	11	264	460	330		
Tenn.	203	182	128	21	20	14	116	161	125		
Ala.	7	3	3	---	---	---	83	72	73		
Miss.	8	4	2	---	---	---	250	551	368		
Ark.	20	8	6	---	---	---	390	360	466		
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	107	39	75		
Okla.	750	239	161	73	31	21	13	12	17		
Tex.	567	303	749	17	42	33	---	---	---		
Mont.	6,628	14,198	4,941	120	162	49	---	---	---		
Idaho	3,128	3,560	3,736	14	13	7	---	---	---		
Wyo.	1,417	1,987	2,708	45	13	24	---	---	---		
Colo.	5,090	4,549	9,768	172	70	52	---	---	---		
N.Mex.	136	181	109	8	3	8	---	---	---		
Ariz.	180	128	544	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Utah	1,779	1,320	1,940	25	6	16	---	---	---		
Nev.	190	311	243	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Wash.	1,081	776	402	29	47	26	---	---	---		
Oreg.	1,528	3,200	1,589	150	165	71	---	---	---		
Calif.	1,353	4,947	4,233	9	10	5	---	---	---		
U.S.	76,506	111,408	70,692	4,624	5,495	3,294	34,952	52,279	44,014		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **April 1, 1950**

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PASTURE											
Condition April 1						Condition April 1					
State	Average	1949	1950	State	Average	1949	1950	State	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48				1939-48				1939-48		
	P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t		
Maine	89	98	90	S.C.	70	79	74				
N.H.	92	97	88	Ga.	73	82	77				
Vt.	94	95	82	Fla.	73	71	72				
Mass.	92	95	86	Ky.	79	86	83				
R.I.	89	89	80	Tenn.	76	89	85				
Conn.	91	93	94	Ala.	73	82	76				
N.Y.	86	90	87	Miss.	71	78	75				
N.J.	84	90	79	Ark.	70	78	73				
Pa.	85	90	83	La.	74	81	79				
Ohio	83	90	84	Okla.	72	81	67				
Ind.	83	88	82	Tex.	73	79	65				
Ill.	85	88	82	Mont.	85	84	74				
Mich.	88	89	89	Idaho	88	90	89				
Wis.	89	83	83	Wyo.	84	78	80				
Minn.	84	88	88	Colo.	83	76	71				
Iowa	90	90	87	N.Mex.	77	76	68				
Mo.	79	84	77	Ariz.	84	85	86				
N.Dak.	78	82	77	Utah	87	90	86				
S.Dak.	80	86	84	Nev.	86	85	78				
Nebr.	78	88	86	Wash.	84	86	80				
Kans.	81	88	79	Oreg.	82	80	84				
Del.	83	91	86	Calif.	78	74	77				
Md.	81	90	80								
Va.	80	93	87								
W.Va.	78	89	78	U.S.	81	85	80				
N.C.	81	91	88								

PEACHES						EARLY POTATOES 1/			
Condition April 1						Condition April 1			
State	Average	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950	
	1939-48					1939-48			
	P e r c e n t						P e r c e n t		
N.C.	80	87	70	43	71	82	89	92	
S.C.	76	85	69	33	64	72	86	81	
Ga.	75	78	76	54	57	73	78	77	
Fla.	70	56	71	61	45	74	87	85	
Ala.	72	74	70	53	41	78	84	81	
Miss.	73	72	70	62	53	72	72	72	
Ark.	71	78	68	84	71	74	75	78	
La.	72	73	69	75	77	75	76	75	
Okla.	63	44	29	76	73	77	77	74	
Tex.	69	73	36	82	58	73	80	66	
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	92	94	85	
11 States	74	78	67	55	62	78	85	81	

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

CITRUS FRUITS				
Crop	Average	1947	1948	Indicated
and State	1938-47			1949
ORANGES:				
	Thousand boxes			
California, all	48,894	45,830	36,910	38,000
Navels & Misc. 2/	19,068	18,900	11,910	14,200
Valencias	29,826	26,930	25,000	23,800
Florida, all	39,940	58,400	58,300	60,300
Early and Midseason	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,300
Valencias	18,175	27,400	26,300	27,000
Texas, all	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,650
Early and Midseason 2/	2,163	3,100	2,600	1,050
Valencias	1,454	2,100	800	600
Arizona, all	838	780	710	935
Navels & Misc. 2/	401	480	450	585
Valencias	437	300	260	350
Louisiana, all 2/	304	300	300	350
5 States 3/	93,593	110,510	99,620	101,235
Total Early & Midseason 4/	43,701	53,780	47,260	49,485
Total Valencias	49,892	56,730	52,360	51,750
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,530	4,000	4,400	5,000
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 3/	97,123	114,510	104,020	106,235
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	25,760	33,000	30,200	25,000
Seedless	10,570	14,800	14,700	11,000
Other	15,190	18,200	15,500	14,000
Texas, all	18,624	23,200	11,300	6,500
Arizona, all	3,326	3,000	1,880	3,300
California, all	2,818	2,430	2,140	2,270
Desert Valleys	1,168	960	800	940
Other	1,650	1,470	1,340	1,330
4 States 3/	50,528	61,630	45,520	37,020
LEMONS:				
California 3/	13,164	12,870	9,930	11,500
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	158	170	200	260
April 1 forecast of 1950 crop Florida limes				300
1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1947, Calif. Navel & Miscellaneous oranges - 521; Valencias, 436; grapefruit, Desert Valleys -16; Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless - 2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit - 2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges - 6; grapefruit - 944; 1948, Calif. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 490; Valencias, 389; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 8; Ariz. grapefruit, 40. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines, 3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of Washington, D. C.,
April 1, 1950 April 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow	2/			
and April 1 av.	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,
Division: 1939-48	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	14.1	15.5	15.1	5.6	6.0	5.8
N.H.	15.9	18.2	17.4	5.8	5.7	5.9
Vt.	16.2	18.1	19.7	5.9	6.4	6.5
Mass.	18.3	18.5	20.1	6.4	6.5	6.6
Conn.	18.1	18.8	20.4	6.0	6.6	7.0
N.Y.	19.9	21.6	23.4	7.0	7.3	7.4
N.J.	20.8	22.6	23.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
Pa.	18.5	21.1	22.1	7.2	8.2	8.5
N.Atl.	18.63	20.60	22.02	7.1	7.3	7.5
Ohio	15.9	17.5	17.9	6.1	7.0	6.8
Ind.	14.9	17.0	15.6	5.9	6.1	6.4
Ill.	16.4	18.3	18.6	6.8	7.9	8.1
Mich.	18.9	21.0	21.6	6.3	7.3	7.4
Wis.	19.4	21.6	21.9	6.1	7.0	7.3
E.H.Cent.	17.73	20.16	20.32	6.2	7.1	7.2
Minn.	19.5	22.0	24.5	5.8	7.1	7.3
Iowa	16.8	18.6	18.6	6.9	8.6	8.3
Mo.	10.5	12.4	12.6	4.5	5.4	5.5
N.Dak.	14.6	16.2	16.4	4.5	5.2	5.6
S.Dak.	12.8	14.1	14.1	4.2	5.2	5.2
Nebr.	15.0	16.7	17.7	5.2	7.5	6.3
Kans.	15.4	16.2	16.9	5.3	6.0	5.2
W.H.Cent.	15.32	17.15	18.16	5.5	6.8	6.7
Md.	16.0	18.5	18.8	7.6	8.1	7.6
Va.	11.4	13.8	14.4	4.9	5.4	5.9
W.Va.	9.8	11.6	11.2	4.1	4.5	4.4
N.C.	11.4	13.5	13.4	5.1	5.6	5.3
S.C.	10.5	12.5	12.4	4.2	4.0	4.4
Ga.	8.7	11.1	10.2	3.6	4.5	4.3
S.Atl.	11.17	13.39	13.41	4.7	5.2	5.2
Ky.	10.8	12.1	11.4	5.2	6.1	5.6
Tenn.	10.2	11.8	11.4	4.6	5.1	4.9
Ala.	8.6	9.9	10.0	4.1	4.8	5.0
Miss.	7.1	8.4	8.7	3.1	4.0	3.3
Ark.	7.8	8.8	9.5	3.4	3.9	4.0
Okla.	10.8	11.5	10.7	4.5	4.6	4.1
Tex.	8.7	9.5	9.8	4.2	4.0	4.6
S.Cent.	9.37	10.62	10.46	4.1	4.5	4.4
Mont.	14.8	16.1	15.3	3.5	4.3	4.3
Idaho	18.2	19.1	20.3	4.4	4.8	4.6
Wyo.	14.5	17.6	16.7	3.2	4.9	4.7
Colo.	15.7	17.6	16.9	4.8	5.4	6.1
Utah	17.8	20.8	21.3	3.8	5.1	5.0
Wash.	18.2	18.7	19.6	5.7	6.3	5.8
Oreg.	16.8	17.1	17.7	4.9	5.1	5.2
Calif.	20.4	19.8	21.2	4.2	5.6	5.0
West.	17.62	18.51	19.53	4.3	5.4	5.1
U.S.	15.07	16.92	17.50	5.46	6.22	6.24

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION									
State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced				
and	hand during March		100 layers		During March		:Jan.-Mar. incl.		
Division	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	Thousands		Number		Millions				
Me.	2,098	2,436	1,798	1,699	38	41	115	128	
N.H.	1,905	2,002	1,773	1,730	34	35	102	106	
Vt.	756	834	1,941	1,767	15	15	44	47	
Mass.	3,828	3,951	1,941	1,885	74	74	221	224	
R.I.	436	460	1,922	1,860	8	9	24	26	
Conn.	2,493	2,602	1,906	1,767	48	46	142	146	
N.Y.	12,680	13,890	1,742	1,658	221	230	647	707	
N.J.	8,796	9,424	1,823	1,714	160	162	446	459	
Pa.	18,058	19,616	1,810	1,699	327	333	885	930	
N.Atl.	51,050	55,215	1,812	1,711	925	945	2,626	2,773	
Ohio	14,756	15,652	1,804	1,702	266	266	734	748	
Ind.	13,401	13,624	1,854	1,801	248	245	631	663	
Ill.	17,474	19,024	1,748	1,699	305	323	777	861	
Mich.	9,570	10,626	1,714	1,702	164	181	441	500	
Wis.	15,156	15,948	1,637	1,618	248	258	684	722	
E.N.Cent.	70,357	74,874	1,750	1,700	1,231	1,273	3,267	3,494	
Minn.	24,330	26,391	1,699	1,711	413	452	1,133	1,230	
Iowa	27,638	29,828	1,739	1,708	481	509	1,245	1,332	
Mo.	18,666	20,119	1,773	1,767	331	356	769	875	
N.Dak.	3,786	3,864	1,420	1,466	54	57	132	139	
S.Dak.	7,412	7,720	1,624	1,606	120	124	286	305	
Nebr.	11,260	11,606	1,724	1,761	194	204	474	522	
Kans.	12,540	13,314	1,752	1,814	220	242	508	596	
W.N.Cent.	105,682	112,842	1,716	1,723	1,813	1,944	4,547	4,999	
Del.	838	906	1,894	1,782	16	16	41	43	
Md.	3,249	3,378	1,860	1,711	60	58	154	153	
Va.	7,395	8,098	1,804	1,742	133	141	345	371	
W.Va.	3,100	3,324	1,810	1,705	56	57	141	150	
N.C.	7,721	7,800	1,631	1,556	126	121	283	282	
S.C.	3,072	3,038	1,420	1,358	44	41	93	92	
Ga.	5,614	5,821	1,442	1,395	81	81	181	186	
Fla.	1,827	1,792	1,649	1,655	30	30	71	77	
S.Atl.	32,816	34,157	1,664	1,596	546	545	1,309	1,354	
Ky.	8,243	8,781	1,798	1,742	148	153	372	381	
Tenn.	7,963	7,900	1,668	1,575	133	124	314	300	
Ala.	5,146	5,562	1,491	1,398	77	78	165	170	
Miss.	5,028	5,446	1,370	1,302	69	71	144	155	
Ark.	5,172	5,632	1,531	1,476	79	83	151	168	
La.	2,982	2,939	1,407	1,420	42	42	87	89	
Okla.	8,214	8,796	1,773	1,748	146	154	331	375	
Tex.	20,561	21,274	1,693	1,662	348	354	745	805	
S.Cent.	63,309	66,330	1,646	1,597	1,042	1,059	2,309	2,443	
Mont.	1,492	1,624	1,556	1,686	23	27	57	66	
Idaho	1,734	1,871	1,705	1,786	30	33	74	85	
Wyo.	648	640	1,575	1,658	10	11	24	27	
Colo.	2,654	2,863	1,699	1,770	45	51	105	122	
N.Mex.	822	837	1,711	1,724	14	14	32	37	
Ariz.	498	523	1,748	1,782	9	9	23	22	
Utah	2,732	2,962	1,550	1,786	42	53	107	137	
Nev.	252	250	1,519	1,789	4	4	10	10	
Wash.	4,278	4,799	1,810	1,727	77	83	210	230	
Oreg.	2,706	2,846	1,835	1,792	50	51	130	137	
Calif.	16,538	18,159	1,705	1,801	282	327	724	857	
West.	34,354	37,374	1,706	1,774	586	663	1,496	1,730	
U.S.	357,568	380,792	1,718	1,688	6,143	6,429	15,554	16,793	

